THE PHILADELPHIA FRAUDS.

Continuation of the Search For Them Under Mr. Murch's Guidance.

Chairman New Tells Mr. Coleman How to Get Up an Interest in the Matter.

Mr. Murch Sharply Cross-Examined as to His Long Delay in Making Complaint

Mr. Hill Under Examination-The Shutter Controversy.

The Hill investigating committee met at 10:30 yesterday morning. Mr. Coleman asked to be furnished with all contracts made by the United States for fire proof shutters. Chairman New replied that the requisition was too general and must be made more spe-

eific.

Mr. Coleman, If they will furnish us with all the couracts we can readily see what we want without letting them know in advance just what we propose to do. When the presecution is compelled to depend upon the defense for their papers it is a pretty difficult matter to specify in advance the particular papers that may be required, particularly as in some instances we do not know what papers are in existence.

Chairman Naw then advanted to the state.

Chairman New then adverted to the state-Chairman New then adverted to the state-ment of counsel made Wednesday in regard to the conduct of this investigation, and char-acterized any statement that the committee is giving the investigation a half-hearted support, or is disposed to impede it, as abso-lutely untrue.

lutely untrue.

Mr. Coleman. No such statement was made. What I said was to show that the administration is not offering or affording any assistance in the prosecution of this investigation which is being carried on at the expense of private individuals, and is in great contrast with the spirit shown in the prosecution of the star route cases. I did not intend nor do I desire to reflect upon this committee, who are doing all in their power to further this investigation, and are affording us every facility.

ther this investigation, and are arriving facility.

Mr. New. You are as familiar as any of us with the laws regulating the disbursements of fands by the Treasury department, and you know that we have no money either to pay witness or attorney's fees. If you should go before the grand jury and procure an indictment, then I have no doubt you would have every encouragement from the administration to which you allude, and the department of Justice would assume the expense of a prosecution, but in this case it is totally different. Mr, Murch then took the stand for cross-

examination.

Witness was in the habit, while employed at Philadelphia, of signing the pay roll just as others did, but never had an opportunity to see the headings. Was paid by the contractor. Witness could not swear as to how many days he might have been employed upon any one stone. He was perfectly sure that under the 15 per cent. contracts men were employed much longer upon certain work than was necessary.

Q. What do I understand by that ?—A. I

am unable to say what your understanding is, but that is what I said. Q. When you were foreman and gave instructions to your men to consume so much time—as you now say, more than was necessary—upon certain work, were you not aware that fraud was being committed?—A. I was not:my business was with the contractor, and I worked under instructions. I know that fine work was to be done and that a liberal amount of time was being given.

Q. Were you so innocent that you did not

then understand that some one was being swindled?—A. I acknowledge that I was in-nocent. I now know that frauds were being committed. At that time I knew nothing of the nature of the contracts. I was perform-ing my duty, and, as I always do, minding my own business.
Q. And you were helping to commit these

frauds, were you not?—A. Do you mean to say if you hire a man to do a day's work and tell him he need not work hard—do you think he would be committing a fraud? Mr. Thomas. You are asking the question yourself; you may answer it. I am not on the witness stand.

Witness stand.
Witness. Very well, I wish you were. I will answer it myself then. I do not consider it a fraud. Q. What were the inducements held out by

the contractors to the men to assist them in perpetrating these frauds?—A. No induce-ments. The men themselves were swindled. Q. Who do you represent before this com-mittee?—A. T. H. Murch alone. And I wish am being paid by the stonecutters is abso-

lutely false.

Q. Then you are here purely to perform a patriotic duty. When did your conscience become awakened to the necessity of exposing these frauds?—A. In 1877, when I became aware of the gross frauds which were being perpetrated, I felt that they should be ex-posed, and I am here wholly on my own responsibility to perform a public duty.

Q. Is not your only reason for attempting to connect Mr. Hill with these frauds the fact that he was a member of the commission be-fore which you appeared, and that the com-mission refused to listen to your demands?— A. That is true. The fact that he was a member of the commission, that he was made aware of the frauds, and still persisted in his course, is my reason for connecting him with

acceded to your demands it would have resulted in breaking all existing contracts, and would have compelled the government to fin-ish its buildings with a totally different kind of granite?—A. I know nothing of the kind. I know that there were twenty quarries on the coast of Maine, owned and controlled by separate parties, who were then furnishing granite, and could and would have furnished the same quality of granite, both in texture and appearance, as that which was then being Q. You assume that, do you?-A. I assume

Q. You assume that, do you?—A. I assume nothing. I know it and I affirm it.
Q. If the 15 per cent contracts had been abrogated, would not the government have been compelled to pay the prices which your stonecutters would have demanded?—A. We offered to do the work for \$3 per day, and Mr. Hill, under the modified contracts, paid \$3.50.
Q. You have been a member of congress that you ever sucken in congress on this subhave you ever sucken in the contract.

have you ever spoken in congress on this sub-ject?—A. I have frequently alluded to it. Mr. Thomas (quoting from witness' speech). You say "I am familiar with nearly every public building in this country from personal inspection." Now is that strictly true?—A. Well, no; not strictly so in the literal sense in which you wish to take it. I am familiar

in which you wish to take it. I am familiar with many of them.
Q. Then you did not tell the truth did you?
Mr. Coleman. Did you ever know a cougressman to make a speech that was literally true?

[Laughter.] The cross-examination was pursued to great ugth. Witness said the greatest frauds upon the Philadelphia building were perpetrated after Hill became supervising architect and after a superintendent had been put in charge by the architect's office. This superintendent was totally incompetent and permitted the grossest frauds, yet he is in the employ of the architect's office. In reply to question by Mr. Coleman, witness said his ground of complaint against Mr. Hill was that after having his attention called to the gross frauds which were using perputrated Mr. 1971 ctill went ahead and made the modified contracts based upon the fraudulent and excessive rates which had paid under the 15 per cent. contracts, concluded the examination of Mr.

Mr. New submitted the views of the committee as to the scope of the investigation and said: In determining the question submitted at the last meeting of the committee as to the importance and relevancy of the then offered to be submitted, viz. testimony in regard to the St. Louis, Cinciunati, Hart-ford, and other public buildings—and that of the workmen now at Quincy, Mass.—it would be well to consider the scope and nature of the inquiry this committee is called upon to

The foundation of this inquiry was laid in a speech made by the Hon. T. H. Murch in the house of representatives, in which he stated that the office of the supervising archi-tect of the treasury was "corrupt from top to hottom." This led to certain correspondence between the secretary of the treasury and Mr. Murch, and eniminated in the designation of

between the secretary of the treasury and Mr.

Murch, and eniminated in the designation of this committee to investigate the question of existing corruption or fraud.

It is not for this committee, nor did the the cars returning from Washing-

secretary in organizing it intend to inquire secretary in organizing it intend to inquire into the acts of former sucretaries of the treas-ury or of former supervising architects. The question before this committee is: Is the office of the supervising architect now cor-rupt, or hus the supervising architect been guilty of fraud, corruption, or wrong doing? The investigation so far has been directed to the multiful lines out section and the

to the modified 15 per cent. contracts, and the prosecution seek to show that "the prices paid under the modified contracts were largely in excess of the lowest market rates." This the excess of the lowest market rates. In the expervising architect expressly admits by his answer, and quoting again from his answer, he says: "This fact is not contested by any-body." This admission covers all the work done under the 15 per cent, contracts as modified by the present supervising architect, not only as to the Philadelphia court house and postoffice, but also all of the other build-

ings erected under such modified contracts.

Witnesses have been called and have sworn
to the prices paid for work upon the Philadelphis house, and the amounts paid under such contracts, as well as what would have been a fair value for labor and profit to contractors, have been claborately shown by the calculations and testimony of Gen. Stinemetz. It may, therefore, be assumed by this committee that the same ratio of excess of prices paid over what was the lowest may the state. over what was the lowest market rate of wages, and over a fair contract price in open competition in all these buildings so created under the modified 15 per cent. contracts, and that the same ratio of excess of profit to the contractors in said other buildings, over and above what would have been a fair profit, exists in such other buildings, as is shown by

exist in the Philadelphia house.
Assuming this state of facts to exist, it de volves upon the prosecution to show by other evidence or argument that the supervising architect was guilty of fraud or corruption in making such modified contracts. For the present, therefore, the committee will not take up the other buildings, nor will they go to Quincy to take the testimony of the work men, reserving the right to do either or both, as may be determined after the submission of evidence tending to show fraud or corruption on the part of Mr. Hill, if such testimony can be adduced. If the prosecution claim that there is any matter of a fraudulent character in any of the other buildings, differing from such as it is claimed are wrongful in the Philadelphia house, such matter

Gen. Stinemetz and admissions of Mr. Hill to

ful in the Philadelphia house, such matter can be shown without going over the same tedious process as we have had in that house. If there be such glaring frauds as charged in this matter, they should be so patent that evidence of them could be adduced within a reasonable time, and without prolonging the investigation all summer. This committee was formed to investigate certain charges that are filed with it, and we think the committee should confine itself to the work assigned it. should confine itself to the work assigned it. The other charges on file will be investigated, but the examination must proceed without

delay. Mr. Jacobs, chief clerk of the supervising architect's office, was sworn. July, 1875, was responsible for the conduct of the office in the absence of the supervising architect. Officially he (Jacobs) was next to him in rank, and in his absence was respon-sible for matters affecting the execution of contracts. Mr. Hill was at that time assistant architect.
Witness was shown a letter, dated July 25,

1875, and contained in the letter book of the architect's office, and was asked if he wrote or dictated it. He replied: I signed it, but did not write or dictate it.

Mr. Hill wrote the letter.

Portions of the letter were read referring to the plans for the Philadelphia building, and witness replied that of his own knowledge he knew nothing as to the statements

therein made by the writer of the letter.

The purpose of introducing this testimony
was to show that Mr. Hill was personally responsible for certain changes in the plans for the Philadelphia building, by which the gov-ernment was subjected—as charged by the prosecution—to an additional and unnecessary

prosecution—to an additional and unnecessary expense of \$244,000.

This closed the case of the Philadelphia public building, and Mr. Coleman aunounced that he was ready to present the complaint of Mauley, Cooper & Co., of Philadelphia, and in opening stated the case substantially as follows:

The prosecution in this case claim that contracts for the fire proof shutters for the pub-

tracts for the fire proof shutters for the pub-lic buildings of the country have been con-trolled by certain persons, namely, the United States Fire Proof Iron Safe and Shutter company of Boston, and since Mr. Hill came into office that it has been impossible for any other company to compete. In 1882 advertisements were made for proposals for iron shutters for the public building at Cincinnati. The bid mittee?—A. T. H. Murch alone. And I wish to say, and have it go on the minutes, that the statement attributed to Mr. Hill that I to Washington, and was approached with a bribe from another bidder to withdraw, but refused to entertain it, and the company was required to perform a most unreasonable duty in the manner and terms required for the tes in the manner and terms required for the test
of their shutters. Notwithstanding that the
Manly Cooper company's bid was \$21,500 less
than any other, Mr. Hill gave the contract to
a company which had offered Manly Cooper
\$4,500 to withdraw.
Mr. Thomas, in reply, said: "In every in-

stance advertisements have been made and proposals received, and in every case save this and one other contracts have been given to the lowest bidder, so that this idea of a monopoly is without foundation. Everything has been done fairly and honestly far as the advertisements are concerned. In the Cincinnati matter the lowest bid was from Manly, Cooper & Co. The United States Fire Proof Safe and Shutter Co., of Boston, offered the next lowest. Manly, Cooper & Co. were unable to refer to any shutters of theirs in use or to any test of them that had been made. They were the support to the state of the state o made. They were thereupon required to submit to a test. After correspondence they asked for further time, which was declined. but afterwards granted on account of their assertion that an effort had been made to bribe them. When their shutters were subassertion that an effort had been made to bribe them. When their shutters were sub-mitted for the test they were entirely differ-ent from the ones required. Mr. Hill de-clined to test them, and referred the matter to the secretary of the treasury, who approved the recommendation of Mr. Hill that a con-tract be made with the United State company, and also declined to enter into an investigation of the alleged attempt to buy off Manly Cooper. No test was subsequently made of the shutters submitted by the United States company, as they had been previously tested, and were already in use by the government.

Several contracts made by the supervising architect for different public buildings were put in evidence, after which Frank Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the Manly Cooper company of Philadelphia, took the stand. He offered in evidence the correspondence between his company and the supervising architect relative to the letting of the con-tract for fire proof shutters for the public building at Cincinnati, and then made a statement touching the charges preferred by his company, as follows: On the morning of the day the bids were to be opened he came to Washington with Mr. Manly, president of their company. Just before the bids opened Mr. Hoyt, of Springfield, Mass. of the bidders, approached witness, and said he had been looking for him at all the hotels, and regretted not seeing him sooner, as he could have submitted a proposition by which

could have submitted a proposition by which
he (Taylor) could have made more money
than by bidding on the contract.

When the bids were opened they were four
in number, as follows: Manly, Cooper & Co.,
\$124,666; United States company, \$146,630;
Hoyt, \$151,470, and ege other bid, which was
\$160,467. After the bids were opened, continued the witness, all the other parties retired, leaving Mr. Manly, George L. Damon
(representing the United States company). (representing the United States company), and myself with Mr. Hill. The latter gentleman said he was tired and very busy, and asked that we would come and see him in the afternoon. Mr. Manly and I lot, but Damon remained behind. We returned to Philadelphis, and the next day Damon followed us there and offered us \$4,500 to withdraw our bid. The proposition was not for a moment considered. We were then told we must submit to a test. After good deal of correspondence and the imposi tion of conditions, which were very unfair to us, the twenty-third of February was assigned for the test, but, without making a test, Mr. Hill ruled out our shutters because, as he said, they were thicker than the specifica-tions required (notwithstanding the fact that the shutters offered by the United States con-

SELECT the Long Fellow; it will please.

ton, and that Hoyt said to him: "It would be better to let Damon have the contract for shutters, and Hill will let us have something else. Witness added, "I would like to have it come out that since then, as a matter of fact, Hoyt has had most of the furring and lathing for the public buildings."

Mr. Coleman. We will bring that out in due

Witness was asked why he permitted Damon to submit such propositions, and re-

"Up to a certain point we had a perfect right to talk business with Damon. If he had offered to take the contract from us at a price sufficiently under our bid to afford us a fair profit, it would have been a legitimate business transaction on our part to deal with him, but when he suggested a felony we at once refused to have anything further to do with

him."

Q. Do you charge Mr. Hill with any connection with this attempted bribery?—A. I consider it very suspicious that all these things should occur in the interim between the opening of the bids and the notification to us that we must submit to a test.

Witness further said that Mr. Thompson, this computer of the architects office, made

chief computer of the architect's office, made the measurements of the two samples of shut-ters; had lost the original memorandum, but had remeasured the shutters furnished by the United States company (which are still in the treasury building) and had reproduced from memory the measurements of the Manly & Cooper shutters; both were in places thicker than the specifications called for.

Mr. Hill took the stand and was asked by Mr.

Mr. Hill took the stand and was asked by Mr. Alexander, of the committee, how long was it between the opening of the bids and your notification to Manly, Cooper & Co. that they must submit to a-test?—A. I think about four days.

Q. (By Mr. Coleman.) Did you know of the bribery charge?—A. I did.

Q. Did you speak to Damon about ?—A. I did, and he denied it. I think he did in writing. If so, it is on file.

ing. If so, it is on file.

Q. Was anyone present when you spoke to Damon?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you recoilect what he said?—A. I don't remember.
Q. How long did the conversation last?—
A. I don't remember.

Q. Where did it take place?—A. I don't re-Q. If you knew the United States company had offered Manly. Cooper & Co. \$4,500 to withdraw their bid, why did you not, in mak-

ing a contract with them, give the govern-ment the benefit of that amount, and fix the contract price at that much less than their bid?—A. I did not pay much attention to the charge of bribery; I did not take any stock Q. Did you show Damon the written state-

ment of Manly, Cooper & Co. in which they attempted bribery?—A. I did, and Damon did not evon read it.

Q. Did you call the attention of the secretary to it?—A. I did.

Q. Did you show him the written charge?

—A. I don't recollect.
Q. Did you tell him the amount which it was alleged had been offered Manly, Cooper & Co.?—A. I don't think that I did.

Q. Did you make any effort yourself to investigate the charge of Manly, Cooper & Co.?

—A. No, I did not choose to without first calling the attention of the secretary to the

The committee at 4:30 adjourned till 10:30 this morning, when the Manly, Cooper & Co.

An invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrival and Departure of Vessels at the River Front.

The following new arrivals are reported by Harbormaster Sutton; Steamer Virginia, Treckel, 154 bales of hay, Wilkins; schooner Mary Ella, Greyson, 42 cords of wood, H. L. Biscoe; schooner Caroline, wood, H. L. Biscoe; schooner Caroline,
Mothershead, 50,000 feet of lumber, Wimsatt
& Uhler; schooner Anna Mason, Ashton, 25
cords of Wood, J. O. Carter; schooner
Samuel Edgerton, Philips, 75,000 feet of lumber, Johnson & Wimsatt; schooner A. E.
Schmerk, —, 144 tons of coal, Johnson &
Bros.; schooner Alice Hedges, Drisgell, 75,000 feet of lumber, George A. Shehan. AT GEORGETOWN.

Sailed yesterday: Schooners W. F. Parker, Rackett, for Boston; Normandy, Percy, for Portland; Star Spangled Banner, Mullen, for Old Point, Va.; C. Newkirk, Bridgeport.

CANAL MATTERS. ats loaded with coal arrived b canal yesterday, and the following boats left this place: X 10 U S; S. M. Storm, Elberon, Suwannee River, William King, A. J. John-son, Thomas Venners, J. H. Parrett, West Virginia; Myorsdalo, M. D. Corse, James H. Reed, New Era, Richard Bender, Daniel Lin-king, J. B. Corse, F. W. Mindron, W. H. M. kins, J. R. Cruzen, F. W. Mindrop, W. H. M. Masters, Thames River, W. A. Smooth, Oxford, Unexpected, L. Brown, William E. Beall, Burke Spencer, Lillie and May, Thomas Fannon, M. Anderson, and Isaac Wilson.

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kid-ney and Urinary Complaints cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

The Proposed Garfield Statue. committee of the Army of the Cumber land consisting of Gens. Burnett, of Claveland; Lest, of Cincinnati, and McCook, of New York, accompanied by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the artist, were in this city yesterday to select a suitable site for the proposed Gar field statue. The party together with Col. Rockwell and Gen. R. D. Mussey drove around the city and inspected several points including Iowa circle, the white lot, and res ervation seventeen. No point was decided upon, but the committee will make a report to the next congress, and the site will then be decided upon. The proposed statue will be that of a figure representing the late president standing in full relief upon a pedestal thirteen feet in height, making the statue about tweenty-five feet high, as the figure will be twelve feet in height. It is to be of bronze. The committee leave for home to-

The Accumulation of odd Pants thrown on our bargain counter you can buy at half price. Eisc-, Clothiers and Tailors, corner Seventh and E.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS. The attempted outrage upon the daughter of Mr. Edgar Lee, in Fairfax county, near this city is still the cause of much excitement in that neighborhood, and although

threats of summary vengeauce upon the mis-creant were freely indulæd in by the citizens of the vicinity at the time, the law will, it is thought, be allowed to take its course.

The harvest hands to the number of ten or twelve, engaged upon the farm of G. K. Pickett, esq., near this city, struck for higher

Pickett, esq., near this city, struck for higher wages yesterday. Mr. E. F. Crocker, of Falls Church, has received the unanimous indersement of the county committee of the coalition party, of Fairfux, for the position of superintendent of

schools of that county. The present incumbent, Mr. E. D. Ficklin, will retire July 1.

The gross tomage of the schooner, now nearly ready for launching, built at the Potomac ship yards, is 418.70 tons; net tonage, 307.76 tons. She is built expressly for the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will hall from New Yorkship to the lumber trade, and will be the lumber trade, and will be the lumber trade, and will be the lumber trade to the lumber tr York under command of Capt. Anderson. C. M. Briscoe and Miss Nannie Simus, of

this city, were married in Washington on Wednesday. Ward meetings were held in the several wards of this city last night and delegates elected to the democratic state convention at Lynchburg, which meets next month.

While Frank Adams and Wan Lambdin. orportors, were at work on the new building, corner of King and Pitt streets, yesterday, the scarfolding gave way, and both were precipitated to the ground, a distance of fitteen feet. Both sustained considerable injury, but are not seriously hurt.

But little is doing on 'change, and the market is quiet. Wheat sold in small lots at \$1.13 for common Fulls, there being no choice or Lancaster offered. Small lots of corn sold at 57te for damaged and 62c for good white. No rys or oats reported.

REINVESTIGATED.

A Remarkable Statement Fully Confirmed by Three Important Interviews.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few day since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an

editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, when the fellowing interview oc-

"That article of yours, doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?" Every one of them and many additional

ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not sur-prised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous.

was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; folt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious." But have these common ailments anything

to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you ""
"Anything? Why they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."
"That is a strange statement, doctor."
"But it a true one. The medical profession have seen treating symptoms instead of discounter were treating symptoms instead of discounters."

to do with the fearful Bright's disease which

have seen treating symptoms instead of dis-eases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any un-usual action or irritation of the water chan-nels indicate the approach of Bright's disease nels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of the most of these ailments."

"This then, is what you meant when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doc-tor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called dis-eases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster and the slightest symptohis should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundrads of deaths which physicians declared at the time were which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other com-mon complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symp-

toms at first?"

Every one of them, and might have been Every one of them, and might have been cured, as I was, by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly open in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible dauger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. are no end of truths bearing on this subject.

If you want to know more about it, go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, sud is the healthiest man in Rechester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimere, the chemist, at the university. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day, and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly, and he spoke very

earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease has in creased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off—Eyerett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishops Haven and Peck, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other transver complete. known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing

where it may end."
"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr.

Warner?"
"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial, the contents of which were vided a vial, the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gen-tlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the un-healthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."
"You believe, then, that it has no symp-

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own, and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease." through all the stages of kidney disease."
"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"
"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"
"A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as baving been cured by the same

You believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cired?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of handreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends." You speak of your own experience, what

was it? fearful one. I had felt languid and un-"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what alled me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying, 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year. I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."
"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"
"No it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescrib-ing and using it, and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store, and has become a household

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much im-pressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. A. S. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon ome matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were

propounded him:
"Did you make a chemical analysis of the

case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years

"Yes, sir,"
"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could re-

cover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cared."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

stances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner, and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond ques-tion and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all dis-eases, that it is exceedingly common, alarm-ingly increasing and that it can be cured.

For Boys. A large lot of odd Linen Pants at half price. Eiseman Bros., Clothiers and Tailors, corner Seventh and E.

A Sunday School Exeursion. Three hundred and twenty-five Sabbath school scholars, representing the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools, under the charge of Rev. R. C. Jones, of the Methodist church, and Rev. James Conway, of the Pres-byterian church of Port Deposit, Md., arrived here yesterday morning on the 10:27 train, and left an the 4:20 p.m. train for home. They spent the time in roving about the city seeing the sights, and all said they were very much pleased, and think Washington a beau-tiful place. Very few of the excursionists were ever in the city before this trip.

For Boys. A large lot of odd Linen Jackets at half price. Eiseman Bros., Clothiers and Tailors, corner Seventh and E.

Vital Questions!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always,

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops." CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent

physicians
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine and all the dis-eases and allments peculiar to women," "And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, Buchu.'

Ask the same physicians What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, ma-larial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell

Mandrake or Dandelion. Hence, when these remedies are com-bined with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop Bitters,

such a wonderful and mysterious cura tive power is developed which is so varied in its operations that ne disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman,

weakest invalid, or smallest child to use. CHAPTER II.

Almost dead or nearly dying

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs (called consumption), have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy From agony of neuralgia, nervousness

vakefulness, and various diseases pecu liar to women. People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, Inflammatory or chronic, or suffering

from scrofula. Erysipelas, Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsis, indiges-tion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known

TREAT THE HUMAN MACHINE GENTLY. NEITHER CONSTIPATION, COLIC, DIAR-RHCEA, DYBENTERY, OR OTHER BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CAN BE CURED BY ARUSING THE DELICATE MACHINERY OF THE SYS-TEM WITH FURIOUS PURGATIVES. WEST AND SAFEST REMEDY, PARTICULARLY THIS SEASON, IS A TEASPOONFUL OF TARBANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN IN A GLASS OF WATER, WHICH WILL GENTLY RELIEVE, WHILE TONING AND HEALING THE IRRITATED INTES-



potency, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all Nervous and Blood Diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose

merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes. Nervous Pros-tration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant. Samaritan Nerv-tine is invaluable. Thousands THE GREAT wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a sinking system ed a sinking system. \$1.50 at Druggists.

The DR.S. A. RICHIACND MEDICAL CO., Sole Preprietors, St. Joseph, No. Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York. (8)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA SITTING IN EQUITY, MAY OF COLUMBIA SITTING IN EQUITY, MAY 3, 1833.
GRIMOND CRANDELL VS. WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS HANK "525, Eq. Doc 127.
The payment by the receiver of dividends to creditors of each lank having been herotoper decreed in the case aggregating one herotoper decreed in the case aggregating one herotoper decreed in the case aggregating one herotoper decreed that it is, a Martingty. Receiver, ordered, adminged, while the credit that all dependents in the Washington City Savings Bank, defendant between and their assign, because the part between the color in this case, or the assets in his hands, unless their claim for undrawn dividends he presented to such Receiver before the first day of January A. D. 1881, provided natice of this coder be published at least three times aweak for four successive weeks from this day, and three times a week for six successive weeks prior to said January Jat. 1881, in two more newspapers published in the city of Washington, D. C. CHARLES P. JAMES, Justice, CHARLES P. JAMES, Justice,

A true copy, Test-R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, By M. A. CLANCY, Asvi Clerk.

CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET LINE ---ron----

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND From PHILADELPHIA every Saturing DAYS

From PHILADELPHIA every Saturing DAYS

From VASHINGTON every Monday

Through and prompt connection with New York.
Bostog, Fall River, and all points North. Through

Bills Lading given. Freight received and delivered
daily until 6. m.

Golocal Agenta Philadelphia

J. H. Johnson & Co.

Archis, 17th and 15th St. Wharves S. W., 120: Fat.

B. W., Washington, D. C. Ernbelers' Guide.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILROAD THE MODEL FAST AND THE ONLY LINE
HET WEEN
THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON. DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLERS

Echedula to take effect SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883.
Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and Catreet—
For Chicago, Cincinnail, Louisville, and St. Louis, fair, at 200 a. m., 10-15 a. m., 19:10 p. m., with through coachies and Paison Sleeping Cars to above points, without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saturiay.

coards and Palaca Sleeping Cars to shove points, without change; Bill's a m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pintoburg, Cleveland, and Detreit at \$20 %. m. and \$40 p. m. to a solid train to Piltaburg, which is the short of the short with Sleeping cars attached.

For Initial and Detroit, via Monraeville, 10:10 % m daily, with Sleeping for Tolesto.

Trains for Philaselpina and New York at \$10 g. m. daily except Sunday; 5 p. m. and \$20 p. m. daily with Parior and Sleeping Cars attached.

For Hallmore on week days 5, 20, 6:20, 16:18 th, \$2, and 10:20 g. m., 17:10, 20, 23, \$2, 20, 4:30, 4:40, 5:20, 7, \$10, 8:40, 11:20 p. m.

For Hallmore on Single's, 6:20, 7:45, \$2, \$10:30 a. m., For Annapolis, \$2:00 a. m., 17:10 and 4:20; on Sunday.

For way stations between Washington and Baitinges, \$2, \$2, \$3, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$7, \$8, \$10:40 p. m.

For way stations between Washington and Baitinges, \$2, \$2, \$3, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$7, \$8, \$10:40 p. m., \$10 m. \$1

Stanton, 8.0 a. m. dally, except Sunday; for Hagerstown and Frederick, 850 a. m., 1015, 650 p. m. dally except Sunday.
For Hagerstown 1015 a. m. dally, except Sunday;
564 p. m. dally.
Trains arrive from the West dally, 6.20, 735 a. m.,
226, 8.955 p. m.
From New York and Philadelphia, 235, 826 a. m.,
dally, 810 p. m. dally, except Sunday.
From New York and Philadelphia, 235, 826 a. m.,
dally, 810 p. m. dally, except Sunday.
From Stanton, 215 a. m., 636, 637 p. m.; Sunday.
From Stanton, 215 a. m. dally, except Sunday.
From Stanton, 215 a. m. dally protected to the second sunday of the second sunday of

W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Ballimore, and C. K.
LOBLI, G. P.A.

THE GREAT
FOR THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST,
DOUBLE TRAUK, SPIENDID SOUNDEN,
STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT,
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station,
over Parabitic and the West, Chicago Limited Express the State of Sixth and B streets, as followed
for Parabitic and the West, Chicago Limited Express Line, slace Sleeping Cars, at 280 a. m. daily,
with Falance of Sixth and Western Express, 280 is
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indid a Sixth and Cars, the Carbon Cars from
harrisoning to Chicago, Mail Express, 280 p.
ind daily of Philader to Chicago, Mail Express, 280 p.
ind daily for Philader to Chicago, Mail Express, 280 p.
ind daily for Philader to Chicago,
Siepung Car Washington to Chicago,
Balltimore and the West, with Palace
Siepung Car Washington to Chicago
Balltimore Canadalagua, Rochestor, Burfalo, Niaxara,
280 p. in. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Gard
Washington to Canadalagua, and Harri-Burg to
Burfalo,
Por Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at #19

or Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmica, at & B

For Almapolia, 6:40 a. m. and 4:60 p. m. dally, except sinday.

ALEXANDRIA AND PREDERICRSBURG RAIL.

WAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHING
TON RAIL-ROAD.

For Alexandria, e. 203, 7:00, 2:3, 11:00, and 11:25 a. m. 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 6: 0, 8:00, and 11:30 p. m. On Sanday as 6:30, 6:20, and 11:35 a. m. 2:30 and 8:00 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 8:30 and 11:25 a. m. daily, and 3:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday, 8:00, 8:02, 2:03, and 10:30 a. m., 1:250, 12:00, 3:00, 3:10, 7:00, and 9:00 p. m. and 12:00 indinght. On Sunday at 8:00, 2:05, and 16:00 a. m.; 7:00 and 9:10 p. m. and 10:00 a. m.; 7:00 and 9:10 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of Thirteenth strest and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bagging to destination from hotels and residences.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Passenger Agent.

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Passenger Agent.

THESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. THE NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after SUNDAY, May 29, 1881, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington from R. & P. station as follows:
8.25 A. M. - PHROUGH MAIL (daily, except Sunday) for Cincinnati, Louisville, and Local Stations of C. & O. Ry. Sieepers White Suiphur to Hunington.

of C. & O. Ry. Sleepers White Sulphur to Hung-ington.

2:10 F. M. LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE (DAILY), Solid train, with Pull-man cars to Louisville and Ciliton Forge to Cin-cinnat without change a arriving at Columbus 459 p. m., Levington, Ky. 2:30 p. m. Chodamat. 2:30 p. m., and Louisville. 2:13 p. m. Connecting at these cilies with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:25 p. m. —Night express (daily, except Sunday) for Ashiand, Ky., Columbus, Ohio, and Stations on C. & O. Ry.

11:25 a. m. for Newport News, Old Point, and Norfolk (daily, except Sunday), arriving Old Point 7:30, Norfolk 8:10 p. m.

P. station.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.
C. W. SMITH, General Manager. THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-

W195T, AND WEST,
Schedule in effect JUNE 19, 1831

833 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points South and Southwest, daily excent Sunday, with C. & O. By., Pullmost Steeping Cafe from Weshington via Danville to Atlanta and Atlanta to New Orleans; also Washington via Lynchburg and Bristol.

8:19 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottesville, Huntington, and Lexington, to Cincinnat, Louisville, and all Western pullus, making direct connections, and with soild train and Pullman Steeping Care. Weshington to Londwille.

10:30 P. M.—Sputtern Mail and Express, daily, to all points South and Southwest, via Danville and Charlotte, daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Sy. Pullman Steeping Care, Washington to Augusta, Ga.

Ga For all points on Manassas Division tage 8:50 s. m. and 8:10 p. m. trains, daily, except Sunday. For War-renton take 8:55 s. m. and 8:50 p. m. traino daily. For tickers and all information, inquire at Com-pany's office, 991 Penusylvania avenue, or at Union Denot.

Depot.
M. SLAUGHTER, N. MACDANIEL,
Agent. SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. Steamboat Mines. Potomac Steamboat Company.

Special Notice. STEAMERS GEORGE LEARY and EXCELSIOR. Beginning this date, JUNE 20, 1843, until further sotice, a sceamer will leave Washington

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY TOO

At 5:30 p. m., Saturdoys at 6, from Seventh street wharf
A steamer of this line will also feave Norfolk, from loston wharf, every day, including Sundays, at 4 p. m)
For particulars as to passage and rooms, see adver-tisement below. Further Reduction!

FARE: : : 50 CENTS STEAMER LABY OF THE LAKE,
TO POINT LOGKOUT, FORTRESS MONROE AND
NORVED BOAT ST. PPING AT FOINT LOOKOUT,
EQUAL TO ANY BOAT ON THE RIVER IN
HER APPOINTMENTS.
Leaves Sixth stress Whart-terminus Seventh and
Night-street Cars—MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
at 5530 p. m., and SATURDAY at 1828 p. m.
New York and Boaton Freight taken as usual,
Returning, leaves orygon'ts whart, Norfalk, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 15, m.
Tickets and statements can a secured at the boat
orgeneral office at 5 Fire-pit street. Tick-to and statered its call of exerciced at the boat or general order of Fifte and Street.

E. C. KNIGHT and JOHN GHRSON beave Pier it, East River, New York, every Saigraby at 4 p. m., and Georgetown every r day at 7 a. m. As 3 all orders same a.

Gris same ...

For particulars apply to Agent, 43 Water street, Georgetown, or general office, 61, Fil. em. 85 d. AL. RED WOOD.

Becretary and Framenice.

LOW FARE! POPULAR STEAMERS!

DAILY LINE! UNITED STATES MAIL Steamers George Leary and Excelsior, To Norfolk, Fortr ss Monroe, Piney Point, and Pelat Lookont.

To Norfolk #1 (5) | Viney Point and Round Trip. 1 5) | Point Lookout. | Hound Trip. | (7) FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS CANNOT BE FURNISHED FOR LESS. FURNISHED FOR LESS.

Steamer leaves seventh street wharf daily, except Sunday, at \$30 p. m. Saturdays at 6.

Saturday Night Excursions a Special Feature, R-turn Montaly Norning.

Round Trip Tickets good on either Leavy or Excelstor.

Exclusive connection with the Boston and Frovidence ateamers, Connects also with New York, and James River steamers, and the Norbik and Western and Seaboard and Roan-ke Railroads: at Oil Point with the Cheapeake and Oh a Railroad. Passage and rooms can be sectived at Reed's Sons, 124 F st. n. w.: Ballimore and Ohio Taket Office, 6th and Pa. avg. St. Marc tools: Policiahore's, most to they Famoulker other of Knox's carriers, Nixth and Pa. avg. st. dark tools: Policiahore's, most to they Famoulker other of Knox's carriers, Nixth and Pa. avg., and at Company's Office, file at wharf.

ENDAR EXPLIES will call for and check baggage from hotels and private residences.

Freight received daily until 5 p. in.

WM. P. WELCH, Agt. Geb. Supt.

Mt. Vernon! Mt. Vernon!

STEAMER W. W. CORCORAN I raves Seventh-street wharf datty texcept Sunday for Mt. Vernen at 16 o'clock a. iii. returning reaches Washington about 355 p. iii.

L. L. BLAKE, Captain